IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Replace the paragraph on page 5, between lines 9-29 of the specification with the following:

Organic photosensitive dyes are used as label material. The optical properties of an exemplary dye in an unrecorded state are shown in Fig. 3. In this figure the reflection coefficient 31 and absorption coefficient 33 of the dye for light at different wavelengths are shown together with the reflection coefficient 32 and absorption coefficient 34 of polycarbonate. As can be seen this dye is particularly absorptive for green light and reflective for red light. In the unrecorded state the dye will have a certain color and the complete disc surface will have the same color. The color of the label not only depends on the color of the used dye but also depends on the colors of underlying layers. Like polycarbonate the dye is substantially transparent for light at a wavelength of about 405 nm. Hence this particular dye is particularly suited for use in ~~Blu-ray discs~~ high capacity discs

known as BLU-RAY DISCs™ (BD). Exposing the particular dye to light of sufficient intensity in the region of absorption, between 500 and 600 nm for this dye, leads to bleaching of the dye. The bleaching of the dye is accompanied by a change in optical parameters, such that these match the optical properties of the polycarbonate of the substrate layer 9. After locally illuminating the dye layer, the illuminated areas of the label material layer 8 will be substantially transparent. The visibility of the label is caused by the contrast between the original color and transparent areas of the label material layer. The transparency of the dye for light at the wavelength of about 405 nm is not substantially changed by the illumination. Hence reading of data from the data layer is not impeded by the illumination. Other dyes like cyanine, phthalocyanine and metallized azo dyes are well known from CD recording techniques and are particularly suitable for using as label material in an optical disc according to the present invention.

Replace the paragraph on page 7, between lines 13-23 of the specification with the following:

For ~~Blu-ray Disc~~ BD data is read-out and written using a blue laser. An embodiment of the device, particularly suited for applying a label to a ~~Blu-ray Disc~~ BD is based on illumination with red light. Fig. 6 is a schematic representation of the process of illuminating a label material layer 8, using a light source 56 and a label mask 57. The label mask 57 comprises areas for shielding the label material layer 8 of the optical disc 3 from the light 60 from the light source 56 and areas for passing the red light 60 through to the label material layer 8. The label mask 57 with a label information pattern is placed between the light source 56 and the label material layer 8. The exposed areas 58 of the disc 3 are bleached and the shielded areas 59 are kept in the initial state resulting in optical contrast. This embodiment based on illumination via a mask (57) is particularly suited for applying the same information to a multitude of discs.

Replace the paragraph spanning pages 7-8, between page 7, line 24, and page 8, line 2 of the specification with the following:

Fig. 7 is a schematic cross section of a double sided optical disc 3 according to the present invention from which data is being

read by a reading laser beam. The optical disc comprises most features already shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 7 the label 7 of the optical disc 3 shown in Fig. 2 is omitted and a second data layer 15, and second transparent layer 14 comprising a second substrate layer 19 and a second label material layer 18 are included. The device for reading data from the optical disc 3 is equipped with a first lens 2 and means for producing a first reading laser beam 1 for reading data from the first data layer 5 at one side of the disc 3 and a second lens 22 and means for producing a second reading laser beam 21 and a lens 22 for reading data from the second data layer 15 at the other side of the disc 3. In an alternative embodiment the device does not comprise means for producing a second reading laser beam 21 and the data from the data layer 15 can be read after ejecting the disc 3 turning the disc 3 upside down and placing the disc 3 back into the device. A label writing device for applying labels to both sides of the disc shown in Fig. 7 may also be equipped with one or two laser beam 11 producing means.